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NEWS OF THE WEEK

War with Nicaragua Seems Much Nearer—Big Political Fight in England—Dr. Cook Called a Fakir—Lurton Named for U. S. Supreme Court.

WAR NEARER:—The trouble between this government and President Zelaya of Nicaragua is getting worse, and there are indications that severe action will be taken by the U. S. troops soon. Demands have been made on the floor of Congress that the U. S. capture Zelaya and try him for murder, and as he seems to be getting the best of the rebels in his own country, action will have to be taken soon if at all.

AFTER HOUSE OF LORDS:—The fight between the House of Commons and the House of Lords in England has become about as warm as possible, and the new election will really be decided not on the questions involved in the government finances, over which the fight came up, but on the question of whether or not the Lords, who get their places by birth, instead of by election, shall have anything to say about the finances of the government. The election of the new House of Commons is still some way off, but it now looks much as if the country would vote to destroy the House of Lords. The Liberals, who are fighting the Lords, are straining every effort, and have even promised Ireland the home rule for which she has been striving for centuries, in case they win the fight.

ACCUSE COOK:—There has recently been published the remarkable narrative of two men, made under oath, declaring that they were employed by Dr. Frederick A. Cook to fabricate astronomical and other observations for submission to the University of Copenhagen which is about to pass upon Dr. Cook's claim that he discovered the north pole. These men are Geo. H. Dunkle, an insurance broker of New York, and Captain August Wedel Loosse, a sea captain of Brooklyn. For their labors they were to receive \$4,000 with an additional bonus upon the acceptance of the records by the University of Copenhagen.

WATER WAYS CONVENTION:—Pres. Taft stirred up much enthusiasm during the opening hours of the Sixth Convention of the National Rivers and Harbor Congress at Washington on last Wednesday by his strong endorsement of water way improvements. Hundreds delegates from all parts of the country were present and gave the President a noisy greeting. Upon being presented to the assembly by Joseph E. Ransdell, president of the Congress, President Taft spoke at length upon the policy of water ways improvement, and offered advice to the delegates upon the methods for attaining the ends they seek.

FOR SUPREME COURT:—Pres. Taft has named Judge Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, for member of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Lurton is now Judge of the Sixth Circuit Court of the U. S., having been appointed by Pres. Cleveland, and it was while sitting on that bench that Pres. Taft became acquainted with him. It is understood that the Senate will confirm the nomination.

SEVEN LIVES LOST:—Seven persons were killed, two more fatally injured and many others seriously hurt, by a fire which destroyed a tenement house in Cincinnati early Tuesday morning.

KING LEOPOLD DYING:—King Leopold of Belgium the ruler who is responsible for the Congo atrocities is thought to be in a dying condition at his capitol. King Leopold who was thought to be convalescent suffered a relapse on Sunday and his condition is considered very grave. An official bulletin says, "The rheumatic pains have disappeared but the king is suffering from a disquieting affection of the abdomen." Supplementary information indicates that the affection is obstruction of the intestines. Two specialists who were called in to consult with the palace physician did not diagnose from their aged patient the gravity of the situation although they do not regard it as desperate.

BATTLE SHIPS COLLIDE:—The battleships Georgia and Nebraska collided Thursday while engaged in tactical exercises off the Virginia Capes. Commander A. H. Davis was in charge of the Georgia, the Nebraska was commanded by Capt. John F. Newton. The Navy Department described the damage as slight and gave out no detailed information.

FREIGHTER SINKS:—The Clarion, a freighter of the Anchor Line burned off the southeast shoal in lake Erie on the night of Dec. 9. The first mate

(Continued on fourth page.)

ROLL UP SLEEVES

Congressmen Getting Ready for Fights—President's Message Has Little Effect—Members Working for Re-election—Waiting to Hear from Taft.

Washington, D. C.

December 11, 1909.

As is usually the case during the first weeks of a session of Congress, most of the work is being done, not in the great halls where the two houses sit, but in the committee rooms, the lobbies, and even at the hotels, in fact wherever Congressmen meet and loaf. There the plans for the session are being talked over, and there the news of the day is to be sought. And, incidentally, a great deal of the most important work is being done in the Speaker's room, where Cannon and his satraps meet, and where they decide along what lines they will fight and on what lines the demands of the people have become too strong to be longer resisted.

So far, the President's message has still formed the basis of discussion. It is only fair to say that there has been a general disappointment with the message. It is good, and all the things it advocates are pretty generally recognized as being good, but that is not enough. In almost all respects the message deals with what are known as administrative reforms, and while these things are very important they do not possess the popular interest that the moral, social and economic reforms which have been stirring the country for the last ten years do. On these latter questions the message is silent, and it is on those that the real fights of the session will come. The "Progressives" are sorry that Taft has not yet seen his way clear to take up the fight along these lines—the "Reactionaries" want to know just where Taft will stand when it comes to a show down. Both sides are waiting.

There is one point in the message, however, which has been received as a call to battle. That is the recommendation for Postal Savings Banks. Cannon and Aldrich are again "em." The insurgents are for 'em, and as the lines of battle are drawn it is plain that Cannon et al. will not be able on this point to muster anything like the strength that they had on the tariff. It is not yet sure just who will come out ahead, but it is significant that the opponents of the measure are not making an open fight against it—they are simply working for delay. This would make it seem that they believe the majority will vote against them on the show-down.

The "insurgents" have strengthened themselves a good deal by their determination to stand squarely by the president on this proposition. They have Cannon on the run, and in this case have the strength of party regularity behind them. It is but the first move in the fight which they plan to put up throughout the session, and there is a good deal of confidence here that long before the day of adjournment comes Cannon will be forced to announce that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself.

One other point on which the President's message gives a signal for a fight is on the matter of the tariff commission, created under the Aldrich Tariff law. It was the intention of the framers of the tariff law to make this commission so helpless that it would not accomplish the purpose for which Taft intended it. He wanted a body of experts who would determine the facts which would make possible a scientific tariff, according to the Republican platform—that is, he wanted some one to find out exactly what is the difference between the cost of producing any given article at home or abroad. The "standpatters" did not want any such thing.

They prefer to have matters left as they have been, with a chance for the man with the inside influence to get more than his share of the benefits of the tariff. So they provided, or thought they did, that the commission which Taft insisted on their creating, should only have power to advise the President as to whether or not foreign nations are practicing undue discrimination against us. That would not hurt any grafters.

But Mr. Taft looked over the law and decided, and the Attorney-General backs him up in it, that the law is broad enough to allow him to set the commission at work finding out the facts he wants. He still claims that the new law is the best yet, but he believes that a much better one can be made when the facts are found out.

So, rather than start an agitation which will call for a revision of the tariff under the old unsatisfactory con-

ditions, he is going after the information which will make greater justice not only possible but certain. He therefore asks Congress for an appropriation which will enable the Commission to do this work.

THE PROTECTION OF WISDOM.

History tells us that in the old days before the coming of Christ the heathen had invented for themselves, not one god, but a lot of gods, one for each good or bad quality that they saw in themselves. One of their goddesses, for instance, was Athena, the goddess of Wisdom. She was supposed to take care of all the wise people, and to give wisdom to some people, and to see to it that there was not too much foolishness. But, of course, she was always being attacked by fools, and lazy people and the gods of foolishness and laziness and such like. But she was safe, because she had a great shield, such as warriors carried, and it was such a fine shield that none of their shots or arrows could get past it to hurt her. That shield was called the Palladium, and it is famous in history, because it was the best shield ever heard of.

Now the American people have a possession as precious as wisdom is and it is a possession that is always in danger of being attacked and, if it were possible, it would be destroyed. That possession is our liberty. And it is attacked by greed and selfishness and the ambition of bad politicians and the grasping of trusts, and every thing in our civilization.

And the American people have a Palladium, which is the best ever devised by men—it is called "Freedom of the press." The poor people have to defend themselves, but the newspaper, or the press, is their shield, for it is all the time turning aside the weapons of the evil by warning the people. And it works perfectly—so long as it does not get into the control of the wrong side. Then it lies, and it leaves the people more or less unprotected.

Every good citizen will read the newspaper and watch that he learns from it all the attacks that are being made on his liberty. And he will watch too, and see that it is a true paper he reads, and not one that has got into the hands of people who would have something to gain if part of his liberty could be taken away. And he will read his paper carefully and carefully choose what paper he will read. Are you doing this?

TWO HOMES BURNED

As usual the cold snap last week brought its fires, and Berea suffered from two of them. The first came Friday night, and destroyed the house in Boone Street, owned by Mrs. Linda Baker and occupied by Mr. Johnson.

The family escaped with nothing but their night clothes, except one boy, who had gone to bed dressed because of some punishment for a childish fault. He had all his clothes when the fire drove him out.

The second fire was on Saturday evening in the house owned by the College opposite the farm barns, and occupied by Mr. Charles Robinson. No one but children were in the house at the time, and it is not known how the fire started. When Mr. Robinson reached the place his first care was for the children, and by the time he had satisfied himself that they were safe, it was too late to save any goods. Only hard work, led as usual by Will Tatum and Mr. Hudson saved the house next door, occupied by Dave Williams.

There is a superstition that fires and other similar accidents always go in threes, and a good many people in town will be less nervous when there has been another alarm, or at least when time enough has passed to break the hoo-doo.

DON'T GOSSIP

A Jewish woman once repeated a piece of gossip about a neighbor. It flew from mouth to mouth, and soon all the town knew the story, which caused the person affected a great deal of unhappiness.

One day the woman discovered that the tale she had told was not true, and in the greatest sorrow she went to the rabbi to ask in what way she could make atonement for, and repair, the wrong she had committed.

The rabbi heard what the woman had to say, and he told her to go to the market, have a fowl killed, pluck it on the way home, and drop the feathers one by one as she went along.

The woman was surprised at this curious means of atonement, but she did as the rabbi instructed, and on the following day came to him again to report that she had carried out his behest.

"Now," said the rabbi, "go and collect all the feathers and bring them to me."

The woman went along the road she had traversed on the previous day, but she found that the wind had blown the feathers away, and after an all-day's search, she was only able to bring back two or three.

"You see," the good rabbi said to her gently, "it was easy to drop the feathers, but is an almost impossible task to bring them back again. So it is with gossip and slander. It is easy to spread false reports about thy neighbor, but it is impossible to make good the wrong thus committed. Go thy ways and avoid gossip."—Ex.

Irish Industry Growing.

Bacon curing factories are increasing in number in Ireland. The Roscrea factory is worked on the co-operative basis and has 3,800 shareholders, mostly of the small farmer class. It is making a fair profit.

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Better Than A Government Bond

A Savings Account in this Bank pays more than a Government Bond and is just as safe. It will earn 4 per cent interest (compounded semi-annually) and your money is in a bank that has demonstrated itself to be as solid as a rock. Come in and start a Savings Account Now, and watch it grow.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

ESTABLISHED 1901

DIRECTORS:

W. H. Porter, Pres.	Andrew Isaacs, Vice. P.	J. W. Stephen, Cashier
J. J. Moore	J. W. Stewart	P. Cornelius
J. K. Baker	R. H. Chrisman	J. R. Hays
E. F. Coyle	W. M. Hayes	

MESSIAH CONCERT COMING

The privilege of again hearing Handel's greatest Oratorio, the Messiah, will be given to the citizens and students of Berea on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21 at 7:30.

The Oratorio will be rendered under the auspices of the Harmonia Society and the direction of Mr. Ralph Rigby.

The solos will be rendered by four of the leading soloists of the Chicago church choirs, and members of the Apollo Club one of the most noted musical societies of America.

The rendering of this Oratorio has come to be a much prized feature of the Christmas season. In maintaining a festival of such high order the Musical Department of the College merits the appreciation and the cordial support, as well, of the whole student body and the citizens. It is peculiarly fitting that a college community should become a center for music that is not only entertaining but educational.

Choral festivals, such as that to be given on next Tuesday are coming to be a feature of American life as they have long been of English and German life. In chorals, the Messiah has always been a favorite. It was first given in Dublin, Ireland in 1741, for the benefit of charity and a few years later was rendered before the King of England at London. When the Hallelujah chorus was sung the King and the whole audience rose to their feet giving rise to a custom which yet is observed.

The expense of such an entertainment are considerable, but they can be easily met if the audience is large. The prices, 15 cents for general admission and 10 cents extra for reserved seats, have been purposely placed low that a large number may avail themselves of the opportunity.

Let this musical festival be the event of the Christmas season for every student and citizen of Berea.

LECTURE BY GEO. WENDLING

The last number of the Fall Lyceum course will be given Thursday night when Geo. R. Wendling, the famous orator, will deliver his great speech—"Soul of Tarsus." Those who have heard this address declare it one of the best now being offered to the American public, and no one should miss the opportunity thus offered to Bereans.

Y. M. C. A. SOCIAL

The Y. M. C. A. boys departed from their usual custom last Saturday night and had a social gathering all for themselves, without inviting the other students. About fifty men were present at the meeting, which was in the Parish House and lasted from seven to nine. There were good stories and jokes told by a number of those present, and music specially prepared for the occasion, after which refreshments were served. The gathering broke up after a round of the good old hymns and the more modern gospel songs.

Why He Looked Harassed.

The kind lady had just handed the hungry hobo a sandwich and a hunk of pie. "Poor man!" she said sympathetically. "Are you married?" "No'm," answered the h. b. "I got dis hunted look from bein' chased from place t' place by der police."

IN OUR OWN STATE

Governor To Ask for County Unit Law—Seven Miners Killed—Louisville Kidnapping Mystery—Bookmakers Lose Before Court of Appeals.

NO TRACE:—The whereabouts of eight year old Alma Kellner who disappeared from her home in Louisville on the morning of Dec. 8th is still a mystery. Story after story has been run down by the police and each day is filled with visitors bearing clues, but nothing has been found to indicate her whereabouts. F. N. Kellner, father of the girl said today that he believed that his daughter was looking at toys in the shop windows on Walnut Street when she was kidnapped.

PLEAD GUILTY:—Wm. Still, Joe Plyman and Tom Goosey, three of the moonshiners arrested in Estill County recently were taken to Catlettsburg at their own request, as they wish to plead guilty so as to serve their sentence and return home in time to put in a crop. These men were held to the Feb. term at Richmond but by special commission they are to be tried at Catlettsburg Friday.

BOOKMAKERS LOSE:—On December 10th the Kentucky Court of Appeals in a decision by Judge O'Rear upheld the State Racing Commission in its ruling against Bookmakers on Kentucky tracks. This decision reverses Judge Harleson of the Kenton Circuit Court and finally puts the bookies off the Kentucky tracks.

TO HARNESS RIVER:—The Madison Electric Power Co., composed of Richmond capitalists is planning to construct an immense dam across Dixie River at Camp Dick Robinson to furnish electric power for several central Kentucky towns. It is estimated that it will require \$1,000,000 and about one year time to complete the undertaking.

HORRIBLE DEATH:—Eight year old Willie Anderson of Pike County was thrown by his horse, his foot catching in the stirrup. He was dragged a considerable distance, his head being beaten off his shoulders by rocks along the way.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE:—Governor Willson is preparing the message which he will send to the Legislature when it meets in January. It is understood that, in addition to the recommendations for a revision of the tax laws, and for a fair re-districting and election law, he will fulfill the pledges of the Republican party by again asking for a County Unit law, and thus put the responsibility clearly on the Democrats.

KENTUCKY MINERS KILLED:—By an explosion in a mine near Henderson, Ky., Saturday, seven were entombed in the lower workings of the mine. In spite of heroic efforts it has been impossible to reach them, and no hope is now held out that they can ever be found alive.

AFTER COUNTY UNIT:—The Anti-Saloon League of the state has announced that no attempt will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to press the adoption of a state-wide prohibition amendment, and the League will content itself with putting all its strength behind the movement for the adoption of a County Unit Bill.

Interesting Kentucky News

DUEL WITH BAYONETS

Fought by Soldiers of First Kentucky Regiment at Armory.

Louisville, Ky.—A hand-to-hand duel with bayonets was fought in the main corridor of the First regiment armory, by two militiamen, as a direct result of the stringent orders issued to put down dissension in the ranks. That neither man was injured was due to the quick interference of other militiamen. The trouble started when Private Clarence Chaffain, Company K, was challenged by Private William Hardy, of Company F, sentry on duty before the guardhouse. Chaffain refused to leave the vicinity of the guardhouse, and drew his bayonet to resist the effort of the sentry to force him to leave. Hardy drew his bayonet and the two men clashed at one another for several minutes before they were separated. Chaffain was haled before Judge James P. Gregory, sitting in the summary court, who fined him \$10. Being unable to pay his fine, he was sent to jail.

TO RAISE TRUANCY AGE

From 14 to 16 Years Will Be Asked of Next Legislature.

Lexington, Ky.—School Superintendent M. A. Cassidy, of this city, will ask the next legislature to raise the truancy age from 14 to 16 years. He says there are in Lexington and elsewhere in the state a number of children between the ages of 14 and 16 that can not be compelled to go to school and are not permitted to work at gainful occupations because they have not the necessary school qualifications to entitle them to exemption from the child labor law, which prohibits the employment of children under 16 except under specified conditions.

SHERIFF McELROY SUED

For \$36,000—Says He Settled Regularly with State.

Lexington, Ky.—Sheriff John McElroy, who in a suit for \$36,000, filed by State Revenue Agent Huntsman, at Frankfort, is alleged to have received that sum, less a penalty of 20 per cent, in excess of \$13,000 a year from his office the past three years, said he did not care to make a formal answer. "However, I do not believe I have been getting too much money for the conduct and management of my office," he said. "I have, I feel, received no more than the law allows. I have made my settlements regularly and promptly with the state."

Louisville, Ky.—Grain dealers of Louisville held a meeting here to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the new milling-in-transit rules, which go into effect Jan. 1. The rules have been issued by the interstate commission and as they now stand protect the railroads from the substitution of grain shipped into Louisville under the milling-in-transit clause on the waybill.

Owensboro, Ky.—For the first time in eight years Owensboro is under a democratic administration. Mayor S. Lamberton took his seat and the democratic city council elected R. S. Todd, city attorney; Jos. Couty, city clerk; Henry Talbot, engineer; G. F. Reynolds, chief of police, and John Logdon, fire chief.

Lexington, Ky.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Third National bank of this city it was voted to increase the capital stock of that institution from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The new issue of stock is to be offered at a premium of \$50 per share, the premium to go to the surplus fund of the bank.

Frankfort, Ky.—Mayor Janies H. Polsgrove announced that one of the first steps that would be taken during his administration for the benefit of the city would be the sale of the opera house and the erection of a new city hall. Council will be urged to raise the license for whisky to \$1,000 a year.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state president of the W. C. T. U., went to Washington to attend the national conclave of temperance workers. On her return to Kentucky she will go to Corbin to conduct the campaign for local option where an election is to be held Dec. 22.

Frankfort, Ky.—The state board of valuation and assessment, comprising Auditor James, Treasurer Farley and Secretary of State Bruner, fixed the assessment on whisky at \$9 per barrel. The tentative assessment had been fixed at \$10 a barrel.

Lexington, Ky.—Grand Secretary R. G. Elliott made the announcement that there are now in Kentucky 377 lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the number 377 having just been given the lodge at Calhoun, McLean county.

Frankfort, Ky.—The board of survey closed a lease for the McNutt farm, 14 miles from Louisville, to be used as the state range for the First regiment. The government will equip it with \$7,000 worth of targets.

SPECIAL TRIAL GRANTED

Moonshiners So They Can Serve Time Before Planting Time.

Richmond, Ky.—As a special request, in order that they may serve their sentence during the winter months and be out in time to put in crops next spring, William Still, Joe Plyman and Tom Goosy, three of the moonshiners arrested in Estill county recently, were taken to Cynthiana for trial at the present term of the federal court, in session there. Deputy United States Marshal Mays says he would not have any fear whatever of putting them on a train alone and trusting them getting off at their proper destination.

FIVE YEARS AT HARD LABOR

Is Sentence Imposed Upon ex-Bank President Parrish.

Frankfort, Ky.—J. H. Parrish, president of the Defunct Owensboro Savings Bank and Trust Co., must spend five years in the penitentiary for assenting to receiving deposits in the bank after he had knowledge of its insolvency. This judgment was imposed by the Hancock circuit court and affirmed by the court of appeals in an opinion written by Judge Carroll. Parrish, therefore, must go to prison and remain there at hard labor for the five years unless he is pardoned. Judges Hobson and Barker dissented in the opinion.

SEARCH FOR WIFE ENDS

When Kentuckian Identifies Body Found in Indiana Canal.

Cynthiana, Ky.—A telegram from Connersville, Ind., from Maurice Keller to a friend of his states that the body in the morgue that was found in Whitewater canal some days ago is his wife, and the body will be brought here for burial. It has been four weeks since Mrs. Keller left her husband, wandering in a helpless mental condition. She leaves five small children.

ETHICAL DEVELOPMENT

For Men, Women and Children Discussed at Federal Council Meeting.

Louisville, Ky.—Nationwide instruction for the children in religion, to be carried on in conjunction with common-school education and the establishment of a central bureau to be supported by all the Protestant churches of the United States, to work for the ethical development of men, women and children, were two of the most important topics under discussion at the closing business meeting of the session of the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Lexington, Ky.—According to L. C. Price, the local pony breeder, and a member of the American Shetland Pony club, there are no more ponies in the Shetland Isles that can be brought over and registered under the rules of the American club. He says that at the recent meeting of the club in Chicago one member was expelled for bringing over ponies known as "inspections" and registering them as full-blooded Shetlands.

Lexington, Ky.—Articles of incorporation for the Lexington Tobacco Hogshead Co. were filed here. The officers are: Col. Milton Young, president; Henry Lloyd, secretary and treasurer. Among the stockholders are Miss Alice Lloyd, of the Burley Tobacco society; Sheriff-elect Dan W. Scott and W. L. Spears. The capital stock is \$10,000, three parts paid in. The plant has a capacity of 200 hogshead per day.

Frankfort, Ky.—Reforms in the development of education in the state are urged by State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. G. Crabbé, in his annual report to the general assembly. He makes eight recommendations, which include the appointment of two inspectors, a new school text-book law and the fixing of a minimum and maximum salary for the county school superintendents.

Lexington, Ky.—The city council abolished the board of public works, composed of W. M. Bateman, A. M. Harrison and W. H. McCorkle. The ordinance is effective Jan. 1. This board has been in existence one year. The combined salaries were \$3,900. The ordinance provides for a street superintendent at a salary of \$1,500.

Lexington, Ky.—The Central Kentucky Presbyterian Ministers' association was formed here to meet in this city on the first Monday in each month. Rev. E. W. McCorkle, of Nicholasville, Midway, vice president, and J. W. Tyler, of Mt. Sterling, secretary and treasurer.

Lexington, Ky.—Archie Keeton, a street railway conductor, shot and probably fatally wounded W. C. Ramsey, who until recently was a member of the Louisville police force, when he returned to his home and found Ramsey in company with his wife, Mrs. Inez Keeton.

TORCH APPLIED

To Tobacco Barn by Riders—Neighbor Is Threatened.

Cynthiana, Ky.—Night riders burned the tobacco barn of Ed Judy with 5,000 pounds of tobacco, uninsured, at Beaver Baptist, this county, and fired several shots at Judy's brother, who came to see what the cause of the fire was. All the telephone lines in that community were cut by the raiders, shutting off all communication with that section of the county. Judy was an anti-association man and had sold his tobacco to a local buyer to be delivered later. Sheriff Eugene Gragg went immediately to the scene of the fire, but was unable to get any clew of the marauders. Smith Ward, a neighbor, an independent grower, has been threatened several times if he did not pool.

CREW ESCAPED,

But Steamer Park City, with Cargo of Whisky, Went to the Bottom.

Louisville, Ky.—The steamer Park City, plying in the Kentucky river trade between Louisville and Valley View, sank near Glen Mary, Ky. The crew of 15, with about 35 negro roustabouts, escaped, but the boat is a total loss. There were no passengers or board. Among the heavy miscellaneous cargo carried were 600 cases of whisky and a large number of barrels of whisky. According to the advice received here the bottom was torn out of the Park City and her boiler went to the bottom. The steamer had but recently been repaired.

STICKERS ON BREAD

Are Prohibited by Pure Food Authorities of Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky.—Hereafter bakeries in the state of Kentucky are absolutely prohibited from placing stickers or labels of any kind on their bread or cakes. This was one of the many stringent rules determined upon in a conference held here between the master bakers' committee and the pure food authorities of the state. Other measures of sanitary precaution were adopted, and the county health officer and the Kentucky Federation of Women's clubs have declared that they will see to their enforcement.

TELEPHONE MERGER

In Kentucky, with Capital of \$1,000,000, Voted Upon Favorably.

Louisville, Ky.—The merger of about 100 independent telephone companies in Kentucky, with a total capital of \$1,000,000, was voted upon favorably by representatives of the companies. A committee was appointed by President Frank G. Hoge, of Hopkinsville, to agree upon the terms of the merger. Reports of the possible encroachment of the Bell interests caused the meeting to be called.

Henderson, Ky.—The balance of the 1909 crop of dark tobacco, consisting of a million or more pounds, was sold by the Stemming District association to W. G. Head & Son at an average of seven cents. This completes the sale of the 23,000,000 pounds of the 1908 pooled tobacco in the counties of Webb, Henderson, Union, Crittenden and Hopkins.

Lexington, Ky.—The initial steps looking to the formation of a pool of the wool crop of Kentucky were taken when an organization was formed, with J. W. Newman, of Versailles, president, and Dr. C. F. Crecelius, of Pendleton county, secretary. A call was issued for a meeting in every county in the state for Dec. 19.

Frankfort, Ky.—Railroad companies must keep the turn tables under their control and operation locked, or else be liable for any injury that may occur to children who get hurt playing on them. This rule was laid down by the court of appeals in the case of Thomas Brown against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co.

Somerset, Ky.—Somerset went "wet" by 96 majority. The cause is assigned to the business men, who have taken a stand against "blind tigers" flourishing, and also a heavy special tax voted on them by the council to make up the deficit in the city treasury.

Williamstown, Ky.—As a compromise to a mob which was determined on lynching Earl Thompson, a negro convicted of criminally attacking Mrs. Ransom Roberts, Judge Cammack, at the close of the trial, agreed to order the negro hanged within a month.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state president of the W. C. T. U., said that it is the intention of the prohibitionists to contest the local option election held in Winchester. She says the breweries used money lavishly to carry the election.

Louisville, Ky.—Alma Kellner, the 7-year-old daughter of J. F. Kellner, Jr., was kidnapped, supposedly for ransom, while on her way to church, five blocks distant from her home. The parents are distraught.



ONLY WISE WAY OF REFORM

Prof. Muensterberg of Harvard University, Deplores the Resort to Extreme Measures.

In an address at Philadelphia, delivered a few evenings since Prof. Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard university said:

"After studying this problem for more than 20 years, and after repeating frequently in the psychological laboratory all the significant experiments, and after curing scores of drunkards by psychotherapeutic means and thus being near the question all the time, I am fully convinced that under the present conditions of American life the only wise way of reform is by working toward temperance and not abstinence.

"It must be a campaign of education toward a moderate use of light alcoholic beverages.

"That kind of abstinence legislation which prevails in certain parts of the country and is evidently near in others is surely not for the common good. That it destroys industries and makes hundreds of thousands breadless and that it deprives millions of a harmless joyful feeling is still the smallest harm which it produces. But far more important is the disrespect for law which it creates.

"Total abstinence puts a premium on the systematic violation of law and produces a form of corruption which is still worse than the corruption which irradiates from the licensed saloon. Further, it reinforces drinking in its most miserable and dangerous form. The moderate drinker is cut off, while the immoderate drinker is created. It abolishes light wine and beer, and opens wide the way for the worst kind of whisky.

"It eliminates every sound supervision and makes minors and inebriates the favorite customers. A clean surface appearance and mental destruction. Worst of all, the masses who feel the instinctive need of an anesthetic quickly find substitutes.

"I speak as a psychotherapist whose experiences cover the whole country, if I say that the spreading of cocaineism and morphinism, of sexual perversions and ruinous habits among the abstainers is alarming. But even on the surface, any one can see to what degree of dulness on the one side and of vulgarity on the other side the masses are led if the means of physiological relief are cut off from a strong, hard-working population. To fight intemperance by prohibition means to substitute one evil for another.

"We must institute a reform by slow education toward a moderate use of light wine or beer, with complete abolition of the present saloon and of the present disgusting habits, and that is the only way to permanent success in this country, as long as Americans remain Americans."

WHY FRANCE IS PROSPEROUS

Largely Due to Campaign in Progress There for Extinction of Alcoholism in All Forms.

"There is a campaign in progress in France that has for its aim the extinction of alcoholism," remarked Prof. J. H. Le Bow of New Orleans while in Baltimore the other day.

"I had occasion on a recent visit to that country to find out the strength and earnestness of those enlisted in the movement. Those engaged in this reform are not to be compared with the advocates of total abstinence in the United States. The French idea is to bring about the abolition of the harmful practice of imbibing absinthe and other baneful liqueurs, but chiefly absinthe. The ravages and ruin wrought by this seductive liquid must be in reality frightful, else the enthusiasm for its suppression could never have gained such headway or been embraced by so many respectable and influential people. With beer and light wines they have no sort of quarrel.

"France is, however, in splendid condition and its financial and political solidity rests on sure foundations. It is, all things considered, the richest of nations and can act as banker for all. True there is a big national debt, but it is due from Frenchmen to Frenchmen and can cause no embarrassment. The masses live well, but they prefer the money to the articles of luxury they themselves produce, and therefore send abroad their silks and champagnes, getting the foreigner's coin in lieu thereof and salting it away for all time. The money the Frenchman earns stays at home forever and he saves over and above his living expenses more than the inhabitants of any other highly civilized nation."

IMPROVING LICENSE LAWS.

An amendment of the license laws of the state of South Australia prohibits women from acting as barmaids. Those already in business are required to register and are permitted to continue in this occupation, but no woman may enter it in future. About 400 have registered and received certificates under the law.

They may act as barmaids while they live, but in course of time this generally condemned condition of license administration will be entirely abolished in South Australia.

1885 Berea College 1909

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1221 students from 23 states and 6 foreign countries.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGiate, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 2 and 4 year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

PARROT.

Parrot, Dec. 13.—The Revs. Pearl Hacker, S. E. Johnson and Thomas Faubush held a week's service at Shiloh. It was well attended.—Mr. John McDowell has got his house nearly ready to move into.—Wright Arnold and Joe Black, who have been in Illinois for some time attended church at this place Sunday.—Mr. G. W. Pennington rented the Dan Medlock farm of this place and will move soon.—Mr. A. D. Price went to East Bernstadt Saturday.—Mr. Luther Gabbard and Cousins Nora and Minnie Price expect to enter school at Annville this winter.—Mr. J. H. Lucas, was in this part Monday.

GREENHALL

Greenhall, Dec. 13.—W. N. Hughes, wife and two small children are on their way to Cincinnati and Cleveland and other northern points.—F. F. McCollum and family have moved from Sturgeon to D. B. Peter's property. They are planning to go to Oklahoma soon.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson will preach at Cannons Chapel the fourth Sunday of this month.—Mrs. Fannie Naper is assisting in W. N. Hughes' store while he is away.—Jimmie Flanery is getting ready to move to Madison County.—Ed Cook has caught and sold \$14 worth of fur this season, and has a good bunch on hand now. He expects to pay his way in Berea College for the Spring Term, with the proceeds of his fur. He has roved the forest at the hour of midnight, trapped, and in other ways caught most of the fur himself. Other boys can do the same if they will.—J. P. Wilson and Walker Flanery are going to the mountains this week to buy cattle.—J. D. Pierson is in Booneville this week on business.—The Hickory Flat school will close Dec. 31st with a good exhibition by the teacher and students.

MILDRED

Mildred, Dec. 13.—Mr. Pleas Parker of Laurel County and Mrs. Browning visited Mrs. Jane Morris Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cannon of Mauldin visited Mrs. Cannon's mother Saturday and Sunday.—Master Levi Morris had a light attack of pneumonia fever last week.—Mrs. W. K. Jones was visiting at Richmond the past week.—Jas. H. Moore and Mr. Campbeli are out with their show this week.—There will be a box supper and a show at the Odd Fellows Hall next Saturday night. Everybody invited to come.—Robert Welch Jr., has sold part of his stuff and is going west for his health.

ANNVILLE

Annnville, Dec. 13.—W. A. Worthington purchased a fine saddle horse of Mr. Roscoe Bowling for \$130.—The school building at this place is beginning to look like having a good school pretty soon. At present it is thought school will begin in the new building the first of the year.—Mr. Isaac Messler of McKee made a business trip here Saturday.—Mr. Clyde Pearl and Misses Maud Pearl and Nora Morris visited Miss Mattie Medlock and brothers from Thursday till Sunday.—Misses Cora and Pearl Chestnut visited at the home of Mattie Medlock Saturday and Sunday. Also Mr. Charley Davidson and Mr. John Evans from Brodhead and a number of others.—Mr. Dan Medlock and son went to London today to sell a fine team of mules.—Wm. Gentry visited friends here last week and attended the Hollins meeting.—Mr. O. M. Rader made a business trip to Jackson this week.—Mr. Roy E. Rader has returned from Georgia.

ETHEL

Ethel, Dec. 6.—Mr. James Smith of this place recently sold \$4,000 worth of oak timber to the Gover Stave Co. and Mr. Gover has moved his mill to the timber and will begin work soon. Mr. Israel Messer will start for Ross's Creek Friday with his family where they have recently purchased a farm.—Eber, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Metcalf died Dec. 2nd. The remains were laid to rest in the Neely cemetery.—Mr. J. B. Bingham and wife of Gray Hawk visited friends and relatives at Ethel Sunday.—Mrs. Eliza Bingham visited U. S. G. Rice today.—Mr. Powell Marcum returned from London the 5th where he has been to move his daughter to Ethel.—Mr. U. S. G. Rice and son Hobart have just returned from Ross's Creek where they have been visiting.—The

passed thru Vincent last Saturday looking out for the moonshine stills which are preparing the boy's Christmas whiskey.

GARRARD COUNTY. PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Dec. 5.—G. A. Brockman and family were the guests of G. B. Gabbard Sunday.—The Rev. Tusey held a series of meetings at Wallaces Chapel last week.—C. H. Baker was thrown from a young horse some time ago and hurt very badly, but is improving nicely.—J. P. Hill and family were the guests of Jeff Davis last Sunday.—Tom Pligg has moved to S. W. Doyle's farm.—G. C. Gentry and wife were the guests of O. L. Gabbard and family last Sunday.—Mr. Brock, the teacher at Wallacetown will have a Christmas tree at the school house in the afternoon of Christmas eve. Everybody invited to come sober.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Dec. 11.—R. H. Bowman has been in Owlsley County this week buying geese.—Hiram Rowlett, formerly of this place but now living near Livingston, brought his baby which died a few days ago here Thursday. Its remains were laid to rest in the graveyard near H. J. Clark's.—Little Geo. son of John A. Hunter, died on Tuesday of last week.—Rev. J. P. Metcalf has gone to Fayette Co. for a short stay.—Mr. J. A. Hunter's singing school closed last Sunday at the mouth of England's branch.—Born to the wife of W. H. Hunter a baby girl.—R. B. Flanery passed thru this week branding logs for the J. D. Hughes Lumber Company.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Dec. 12.—Mr. T. W. Anderson of this place is preparing to move to Bourbon County.—Mr. Robert McQueen is visiting his father in Jackson County who is reported to be very ill.—Mr. M. V. Swinford is at Mt. Vernon on business.—Mr. Emmitt Anderson is visiting relatives at Mullins' Station this week.—The Sunday school at the Hammond school house is preparing to have a Christmas tree.—There will be another box-supper at the Hammond school house December 18th. Everybody come and bring a box.—Mr. G. W. Wyatt who has been at home for a few days has returned to Hamilton, O.—Mrs. Easter McQueen who lost a twenty gallon kettle about five months ago, offers a liberal reward to any one who will return the kettle or give information as to its whereabouts.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Dec. 13.—J. E. Dalton and family who went to Oklahoma some time ago expect to return to Berea next Saturday because of bad health.—W. Linville who has been working at Berea returned home on account of being sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowman of Conway have been visiting relatives at this place for a few days.—John Vaughn is with his uncle Isaac Martin this winter.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bullen visited H. E. Bullen Saturday night.—Our school at Walnut Grove will be out in two more weeks.—Our Sunday school is progressing nicely with James Gulnn as Supt.

BOONE

Boone, Dec. 13.—There was meeting at Fairview church Saturday and Sunday conducted by the Rev. C. C. Wilson of Brodhead.—Mr. Jess Wren recently moved to his property at this place.—Mr. Pal Kidwell of Conway recently moved to the farm at this place belonging to Mr. Gabbard of Conway.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert who has been sick is some better.—Mr. Dave Grant sold his property near this place to Miss Hattie and Bettie Poynter for \$125 and moved to railroad property at Snider.—The Sunday school is planning for an exhibition on Dec. 26th.—Mr. Wm. Gadd was in Richmond last Monday.—Miss Jennie Chasteen was visiting home folks here on Sunday.—Mr. Sam Lambert made a business trip to Brush Creek one day last week.

WILDIE

Wildie, Dec. 12.—Mr. Alvie Merritt died Dec. 9th, and was buried in the Merritt graveyard.—Miss Lela Pettit from Etawah, Tenn., is visiting relatives and friends at this place.—Mr. J. H. Brannaman and brother Thos. returned from Jackson County, where they have been hunting. They killed 200 birds in five days.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Coffey who have been visiting friends at Etawah, Tenn., returned home Thursday.—Miss Bettie Reynolds from Langford is visiting friends at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ogg of Berea were in this vicinity Saturday.

Mrs. Henry Catron from Lincoln Co. visited her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Alvie Merritt last week.—Miss Bell and Mr. Martin Jones who are in school at Berea were home Saturday.—Little Beulah Lewis who has been sick is better.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brannaman were the guests of Mr. T. G. Reynolds, Dec. 5th.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP

Station Camp, Dec. 13.—T. F. Kidwell of Belton, Mo., has moved to Station Camp and will reside on his farm on Redlick.—Jas. and Joe Goosey of

Lee County sold a nice bunch of hogs to Charley Rice of Rice Station at \$6 per hundred.—Lewis Marcum and Lewis Lakes returned from Jackson County yesterday with a small drove of hogs. They say they are very hard to buy now.—Tommy Lakes of Jackson Co., is visiting on Station Camp.—Lonne Gumm of Richmond is visiting friends and relatives on Station Camp.—Charley Cox of Wagersville took a load of tobacco to Richmond last week and sold at 11½ cents per pound.—Wm. A. Scrivner sold his crop of tobacco to Elbert Wagers at 12½ cents per pound.—David Newton also sold his crop at 12½ cents per pound.—Mrs. Margaret Isaacs is very ill at this writing with malaria fever.—Mr. and Mrs. Harve Wise of Rice Station are visiting Mrs. Wise's mother, Mrs. Margaret Isaacs.—The local option election held in this County yesterday resulted in a large majority for the drys by about 900.—Stimp Warford of Wagersville is moving to the G. A. Park place.—The little infant of Joe and Molly Noland which was about ten weeks old and had been ill all its life died last Thursday.—Mrs. Walter Scott, Mrs. Matt and Mrs. Mag Arvine, Miss Nin Arvine and Mrs. Leah Marcum spent the day last Wednesday at Mrs. Elizabeth Scott's.—The price of corn in this vicinity is still from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per barrel.—Jerry Cox, who lived on Horace Kidwell's farm this year has moved to Jonah Wagers' farm in Madison County.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Dec. 13.—The school at this place will close Dec. 24th.—Mr. Elbert Wagers of Madison County was buying hogs here last week paying \$7 per hundred.—Dr. Land went to Irvine today on business.—The Dr. will have a sale on Dec. 20.—Dr. Harrison will move to the place vacated by Dr. Land so we are still fortunate in having a doctor in this community.—Mr. McConney of Illinois is visiting at Robt. Kelly's this week.—Mr. Ery Blackwell of Illinois is expected home for the holidays.—We hope to have a Christmas entertainment at the church on Christmas morning.—We have voted the County dry and the marshals are taking out the shinners, so we expect to have a quiet and merry Christmas.

MADISON COUNTY.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Dec. 13.—Farmers are about done gathering corn; and "The frost is on the pumpkin; And the fodder's in the shock."—(James Whitcomb Riley)—Persimmons were fine, i. e. the early kind; of the later variety there are not enough to "go round" for children and "varmints."—Corn is current at 60 cents per bushel, not much being offered at any price.—The Webb brothers and James Henry have bought and sold more cattle and hogs than any equal number of men in the southern part of the county.—Mr. Perkins on Floyd's Branch is a "live wire" in "intense farming," and don't you forget to remember it. Evidences of thrift and persistent industry are apparent everywhere. It shows on the fence, the farm buildings and dwelling, the meandering of the creek that flows through the farm and the mountain side west of the residence from base to summit. Model arrangements and improvements are visible on every feature of farm residence and premises.—"Tank" Webb and Mr. Henry are hustlers from "way back" and "Za" John and "Bob" know a good thing when they see it.—Father Webb gets around with difficulty to look after his farm duties, burdened as he is with infirmities of age and suffering from an accident which crushed his leg some years since, while grandma Webb looks after business inside and outside the home untiringly.—Lincoln Lamb will make you good corn meal two days each week.—The "Deestrict Skule" at Webb, will not close before Christmas holidays as the veteran mossback who "keeps skule" there has four weeks more of the term before him.—There will be something doing in the three R's during the next few weeks and some promotions to Sixth Grade.—There are indications that some parties not far from Duluth have serious intentions of committing matrimony sooner or later.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Dec. 13.—Mr. F. M. Jones made a business trip to Richmond Saturday.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bradley is very ill with typhoid fever.—Mr. John Jones has just returned home from Ohio, where he has been for the past year.—Mrs. Ella T. Berk preached at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.—Willie Hurley of Germantown, Ohio, is visiting relatives at this place.—Mr. Thos. Hill of Springfield, Ill., arrived here last Thursday.—Mrs. Ed. Baker who has been sick for the past few weeks is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Price Finch's little children who have scarlet fever and pneumonia are slowly improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Harve Johnson of Richmond spent a few days last week with Mr. Jim Jones.—Mr. Ray Jones who has typhoid fever is improving fast.—The little infant of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jones has been very ill with bronchitis.

After The Grippe

"I am much pleased, to be able to write and thank you for what Cardui has done for me," writes Mrs. Sarah J. Gilliland, of Siler City, N. C.

"Last February, I had the Grippe, which left me in bad shape. Before that, I had been bothered with female trouble, for ten years, and nothing seemed to cure it."

"At last, I began to take Cardui. I have taken only three bottles, but it has done me more good than all the doctors or than any other medicine I ever took."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

For the after-effects of any serious illness, like the Grip, Cardui is the best tonic you can use.

It builds strength, steadies the nerves, improves the appetite, regulates irregularities and helps bring back the natural glow of health.

Cardui is your best friend, if you only knew it.

Think of the thousands of ladies whom Cardui has helped! What could possibly prevent it from helping you?

Remember you cannot get the benefit of the Cardui ingredients in any other medicine, for they are not for sale in any drug store except in the Cardui bottle. Try Cardui.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

KINGSTON

Kingston, Dec. 12.—Miss Martha Powell entertained a number of people at her home Thursday night in honor of her birthday. Among them were Messrs. Tom Ballard, Kit and Chester Parks, Millie and Harrison Powell and Roy Hudson, and Misses Ella Ballard, Fannie Caywood, Jessie Young, Mary Hart, Minerva Soper and Eva Lewis. Refreshments were served and all report a fine time.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gay of Berea spent Sunday with Mr. J. C. Powell.—Miss Fairy and Floyd Settle spent a few days last week with their Grandpa Settle at Big Hill.—Mr. Whit Moody has returned from a business trip to London.—Miss Martha Powell went to Big Hill Sunday to spend a week with her brother L. C. Powell.—Mr. Flanery of Jackson County has rented the Moody place and will move next week.—Mr. Alex Azbill has moved to the Farris place just vacated by Arthur Riddell.—Rev. Wilhoit filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Pall Riddell and daughter Bessie of Athens, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Riddell.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moody left last week for their home in Illinois.—Mr. J. C. Powell was in Richmond on business Thursday.—Mr. Davis Mundy and Jas. Murray left Monday for Clay County for a hunting trip.—Mrs. Joe Bales visited relatives in Richmond Saturday.

NOTE

Mote, Dec. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Powell of Kingston were the guests of their son, Mr. L. C. Powell Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moody who have been visiting here for some time have returned to their home at Ft. Wayne, Indiana.—Mrs. Mary Mundy and Miss Gussie Rucker attended Pilot Knob church Sunday.—Rev. Mr. Winkler, of Berea last week conducted one of the most successful revival meetings ever held at this place.—Mr. Ike Burns of Big Hill and Miss Maggie Benge of Hugh, were quite married last week. We wish them much happiness.—Mr. Lawrence Garrett is visiting his brother in Ohio.

BIG HILL

Big Hill, Dec. 13.—Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointment at Pilot Knob church last Saturday and Sunday.—A singing was held at R. L. Ambrose's a week ago of which several attended.—There was a social at Mr. S. C. Carriger's last Saturday.—Mr. Willie Hayes in clerking in Mr. Lawrence Powell's store.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hazelwood mourn the loss of their infant baby.—Mr. and Mrs. Reece have been on the sick list but are some better.—Mr. Isaac Burns and Miss Maggie Benge were quite married last Thursday.—Miss Lillie Owen and Mr. Leonard Skinner were married a few weeks ago.—Mr. Walter Asbury and Miss Mary Hazelwood were married a few days ago.—Miss Julia Burns of Big Hill and Miss Maggie Benge of Hugh, were quite married last week. We wish them much happiness.—Mr. Lawrence Garrett is visiting his brother in Ohio.

In Auto Terms.

"Why does courtship run so much more smoothly than marriage?"

"The sparker is newer."

Sweetly Solemn Thought.

The realization that our most troublesome troubles may be dramatized falls like a benediction on the peevish and panting heart.—Cleveland News.

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Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THEBED'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

FURS—WE WANT—FURS

Bring us your Furs, Turkeys, Geese and All Kinds of Country Produce.

WE PAY THE TOP OF THE MARKET

GOTT BROS.

REPOT STREET.

AT
COYLE'S
YOU PAY LESS - - OR GET MORE

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

TIES	HOSIERY	GARTERS	SUSPENDERS
SHOES	UMBRELLAS	HANDKERCHIEFS	MUFFLERS
REEFER	SUIT CASES	SUITS	SHIRTS
OVERCOATS	FURS	MUFFS	■ SCARFS
GLOVES	DRESS PATTERNS	BELTS	COLLARS
HAND BAGS	SILK WAIST "	LADIES COATS	NAPKINS
TABLE LINEN	KIMONA "	TOWELS	ETC., ETC.

Your thoughtfulness in selecting a gift of practical value makes it doubly appreciated. These items would make such gifts and have the added value of being appropriate and attractive as well.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST
CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Prof. J. W. Dinsmore was in Richmond Saturday.

Miss Hazel Emerson who has been in Beattyville for several weeks has returned to Berea.

Mrs. Everett VanWinkle and Miss Etta Moore were in Richmond Saturday.

Rev. H. M. Racer has been spending a few days in Berea.

Mrs. Nora Smith and children of Corbin are visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gabbard of Wallaceton were the guests of Mr. John Gabbard and family at the first of the week.

For bargains in shoes and clothing, go to Bob Engle.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Maitby, of Saybrook, Ohio, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. T. J. Osborne. They are on their way to Florida to spend the winter.

Dr. Thomson returned Saturday after over a week in Cincinnati following the operation on Mrs. Thomson. She is doing as well as could be possibly hoped for and will soon be home again.

Harry Kinnard has returned to spend Christmas with the home folks.

"Red" Bingham is in town for the winter.

Mrs. C. H. Kraatz, of Rochester, N.Y., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Cowley, for some months, will return home Friday. Mrs. Cowley plans to accompany her as far as Cincinnati.

Engle's trade is one of the largest in Berea.

Judge T. C. Coyle, of Saskatchewan, Canada, who has been visiting friends and relatives here, left last Saturday for Florida in company with Mr. P. H. Coyle and family of Mt. Sterling.

Miss Corwin, the Librarian has been kept in the house a few days by an accident resulting from the carelessness of some workmen who have been laying walls. A stake was left in a place where its usefulness was ended, and where it was almost impossible not to run into it at night. Such carelessness is all too frequent, and Miss Corwin is far from being the only one to receive injury from it. It is too bad that men who will not realize that their moments of forgetfulness so often cause injury to others, cannot be made to pay for the consequences of their shiftlessness.

J. M. Early is at home for Christmas.

Seven parties have entered contest for Piano. Save your tickets.

R. J. Engle.

Mrs. W. H. Porter and daughter, Francis, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Burdette leave next Friday for Florida, where they will spend the winter.

Tavern Barber Shop

ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN
AND
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE

Bath Rooms in Connection

Down Stairs—Boone Tavern

S. R. SEALE, Prop.

Mrs. Luther L. Shadoin, of Richmond, nee Miss Delta C. Smith, is visiting for a couple of weeks with Supt. and Mrs. T. A. Edwards.

The Rev. W. P. Wilker of Louisville has been called as pastor of the Baptist church to fill the place left vacant by the recent resignation of the Rev. Mr. Brandenburg. Mr. Wilker will be graduated from the Theological Seminary at Louisville, in May, and till that time will be in Berea only on Sundays. He begins his ministrations next Sunday.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Jefferson Street. New, five room dwelling. Mrs. Sallie Fowler.

Henry Langfeller has just secured the agency for the Davis Acetylene Co. They are the manufacturers of acetylene gas machines which furnish the best, brightest and cheapest light for country houses. He will now be able to install these machines, for which there have already been several inquiries. See him for prices.

The Priscilla Club will hold its annual bazaar at Mrs. S. R. Baker's Friday and Saturday of this week. The proceeds of this bazaar are used by the club to supplement the work of Santa Claus among some people whom he seems to be in the habit of overlooking, and it is to be hoped that it will be liberally patronized.

FOR SALE—Three lots at the end of Elder Ave., Berea, Ky. Will be sold separately or as a whole. It will pay you to write for prices at once.

Address, James M. Racer, 9601 Macon Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—House and lot in Berea, Ky., east end of Jackson St. House is two stories, has five rooms, four large closets, and in good condition. There is about an acre of ground, a good well 50 feet deep, a new cistern, trees and outbuildings. This is cheap at \$1,500 cash. Write to H. M. Shouse, Marksburg, Ky.

SALE

At Mrs. Laura Jones' Millinery store

Corner Chestnut Street and Parkway,

beginning Dec. 15th, lasting till winter stock is closed out. All hats going at half price, nothing reserved.

Come get your choice before they are picked over. Up to date soft felt ready to wear hats cut to \$1.50, a special while they last, only one dozen left.

Children's hats 50 cents to \$1.00, special.

Great sale of caps, 75 cents cut to 35 cents; 50 cent caps 25 cents.

Don't miss this sale. You know you can trust Mrs. Laura Jones' Bargains.

Christmas Presents

We have on display the most complete line of Christmas Presents that we have ever had. In addition to an unusually large assortment of Toilet, Manicure, Military Sets, Books, Dolls, etc., we have a complete line of dependable Jewelry. In selecting this stock of Jewelry we have kept up to the P. D. Co. standard of quality. When you buy a watch or any other piece of Jewelry from our stock you will get exactly what you pay for. We stake our reputation on it. Our line of Books is exceptionally complete. We have most of the new copyrights at \$1.25 and a great number of popular copyrights at 50 cents each. Besides these you will find most any gift book you are looking for. We have them in several unique bindings in prices to suit all. We will be pleased to have you examine our stock. Mail orders receive careful attention.

THE PORTER DRUG CO.
INCORPORATED
Berea, Kentucky

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Prof. Raine preached Sunday night at Chapel, and Prof. Dinsmore Sunday morning in the Union Church.

LIBRARY NOTES

There has recently been added to our library a book by Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, of Montgomery, Alabama a writer whose vigorous and beautiful English holds one's attention no less than the absorbing topics which he discusses. It is entitled "The basis of ascendancy, a discussion of certain principles of public policy involved in the development of the southern states." In the preface to this book, Mr. Murphy says, "I have written primarily as a Southerner to the South," and it is of deep interest to every person who is ambitious for personal racial or national advancement. The author has a grasp upon sectional and national questions that but few of our statesmen exhibit, and the reading of this book will awaken far-reaching lines of thought.

Dr. Payne of the State Normal at Richmond was over one day last week calling on Miss Partridge, the prominent educator who is stopping at Boone Tavern.

The Y. W. C. A. was very fortunate in having Miss Barker speak last Sunday night on "The Restful Life." She also spoke delightfully to the girls report division Tuesday.

Miss Carroll Hill gave a farewell party to about twenty of her friends at Boone Tavern Saturday night. A jolly evening was spent and delicious refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake were served.

Also, in the library is an earlier book by the same author, "The Present South," and to the business men of Berea, to the students, and to all who would keep abreast of the most

OUR FIRST SPIEL

A FEW words with you about our new business. If you have been buying at Our Store there isn't much to say. You know we sell Clothing, Hats, Men's and Ladies' Shoes, Men's and Ladies' Furnishing Goods. If you are not acquainted with Our Store and the kind of goods we sell you ought to be. And this Winter is a good time to start. We have a great showing of the very newest things. A big enough variety to please and fit you perfectly, marked at low enough price to guarantee satisfaction to you and to us. We do not sell at cost or below cost, and we do not sell job-lot goods. We buy the best medium price goods available and we sell them at a legitimate profit. We're in business to stay and we're glad to notice that there are a good many Staunch Customers who are buying from us. They seem to like Our Method, Our Goods and Our Prices. And they are sending their friends to us too. We've found that it pays to give everybody the same square deal. When you are ready for something in our line come in. You'll find that it will pay you well to supply your needs at our store.

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remainders will be radii to two smaller circles of which 1-4 each can be grazed.

$\frac{3}{4} \times 60 \times 60 \times 3.1416$ equals \$481.32 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of large circle.

$\frac{3}{4} \times 40 \times 40 \times 3.1416$ equals 1256.64 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of next large circle.

$\frac{3}{4} \times 20 \times 20 \times 3.1416$ equals 314.16 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of smallest circle.

8481.32 sq. feet plus 1256.64 sq. feet plus 314.16 sq. feet equals 10052.12 sq. feet of surface.

Therefore the horse can graze 10052.12 square feet of surface.

J. Calvin Hendrick, Berea, Ky.

NOTE:—Most other answers sent in were incorrect because the writers had mistakenly subtracted the area of the house from the total.

Solution to Problem No. 8.

A rectangular house 20 by 40 feet stands in the center of a grass plot containing 1 acre. A horse is tied to one corner of this house by a rope 20 feet long. How many square feet of surface can he graze over?

Solution:—Length of rope, 20 feet, will represent a radius to a circle of which $\frac{3}{4}$ can be grazed without house being in way.

In grazing on opposite side 20 feet of rope will be taken up by end wall leaving 40 feet, and in grazing on opposite end 40 feet of rope will be taken up leaving 20 feet which two

Cynthia Flanery, Levi, Ky.

Another correct solution by H. N. Dean, Clover Bottom, Ky.

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OF VALUE TO THE SCIENTIST

Vessels Constructed of Quartz Almost Indispensable in the Chemical Laboratory.

It is not so long ago that the text books on minerals used to describe quartz as "infusible." The electric furnace has given the lie to this specification, and now some manufacturers of chemical devices devote special catalogues to apparatus made of this substance. There are two grades of this substance. The transparent kind, made from rock crystal and looking almost precisely like ordinary glass, and the cheaper translucent variety, made of common silica and sometimes called in the trade "electroquartz." Both kinds are valuable in the chemical laboratory, because vessels made of either resist all acids but hydrofluoric and cannot be cracked by change of temperature, however violent. Quartz is useful also for its insulating properties, which are nearly perfect.

The Sinner's Progress.
In narrating a story of a naughty girl and an English magistrate in his recent book, "Old and Odd Memories," Hon. Lionel A. Tollemae supplements it with that famous example of anticlimax, the rebuke a headmaster to youthful Etonians for unpunctuality at chapel: "Your conduct is an insult to the Almighty and keeps the canons waiting."

The young girl mentioned was held up before the magistrate by a farmer for killing one of his ducks with a stone. The case against her was quite clear, but it was thought worth while to call witnesses to prove that she was very naughty indeed, and in the habit of using bad language.

Then, in solemn accents, the magistrate addressed her: "Little girl, you have heard the evidence against you, and see how one thing leads to another. You began by cursing and swearing and blaspheming your maker, and you have ended by throwing a stone at a duck."—Youth's Companion.

The Man Behind the Blast.
At the head of the rock drilling and blasting gangs in the New York Central yards is a little Irishman who knows the science of breaking up granite cliffs from alpha to omega. He knows rock as well as a southern epicure knows possum.

It is a rare pleasure to see him go about his task. He picks out unerringly the weak spots in the rocky wall before him, probes them deep with cunningly slanted drills and then breaks the solid bluff into tiny fragments.

All the time 7,000 workmen are toiling in the yards about him, and the trains are coming and going every four minutes. His position is onerous, yet this responsibility rests but lightly on his shoulders. He is as quiet and unassuming as a boy and his laugh is as merry and jovial as though he had not a care in the world.—Alcolm.

Great Convenience.
They were seated on the front porch—in the language of the German comedian—"side by each."

"How nice it will be," he said, "when new wiregraph machines are installed in every house."

"Yes, I suppose so," she replied, with an expansive smile.

"Then," said he, "I can write to you at any time, and the message will appear on a sheet of paper before you while I am writing it."

"Oh, that is all?" she rejoined in a tone redolent with disappointment. "I thought perhaps it was a new idea to send ice cream around before it melts."

Tit for Tat.
Olive—Did he steal a kiss from you?
Ella—He tried to, but—
Olive—Well?
Ella—A fair exchange is no robbery, you know.

During the Unpleasantness.
"I—I—I just like you to understand one thing," he lisped.

"Well, if you're the one thing, I don't ever expect to," she replied, calmly.—Yonkers Statesman.

PRESIDENT TAFT SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Policy of the Administration Made Clear to the Country.

FAVORS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Chief Executive Gives Reasons for Desiring the Passage of Such a Measure—Postal Savings Banks—Plea for Conservation of National Resources.

Washington.—The president transmitted the following message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding, and are very generally satisfactory.

Latin America.

One of the happiest events in recent Pan-American diplomacy was the peaceful independent settlement by the governments of Bolivia and Peru of a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war and even to entrap embitterments affecting other republics less directly concerned. From various quarters, directly or indirectly concerned, the intercession of the United States was sought to assist in a solution of the controversy. Desiring at all times to assist any friendly nation in the affairs of sister republics and having faith in the ability of the governments of Peru and Bolivia themselves to settle their differences in a manner satisfactory to themselves which, viewed with magnanimity, would assuage all embitterment, this government steadily abstained from being drawn into the controversy and was much gratified to find its confidence justified by events.

On the ninth of July next there will open in Buenos Aires the fourth Pan-American conference. This conference will have a special meaning to the hearts of all Americans, because around its date are clustered the anniversaries of the independence of so many American republics. It is not necessary for me to remind the congress of the political, social and commercial importance of these gatherings. You are asked to make liberal appropriation for our participation. If this is granted, it is my purpose to appoint a distinguished and representative delegation, qualified fittingly to represent this country and to deal with the problems of intercontinental interest which will there be discussed.

The Argentine Republic will also hold from May to November, 1910, at Buenos Aires, a great international agricultural exhibition in which the United States has been invited to participate. Considering the rapid growth of the trade of the United States with the Argentine Republic and the close relations existing between the two nations, together with the fact that it provides an opportunity to show deference to a sister republic on the occasion of the celebration of its national independence, the proper departments of this government are taking steps to apprise the interest concerned of the opportunity afforded by this exhibition, in which appropriate participation by this country is so desirable. The designation of an official representative is also receiving consideration.

The Pan-American policy of this government has been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared and neither doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of imperialistic government, the escape of just obligation, or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

Beside the fundamental doctrines of our Pan-American policy there have grown up a realization of political interests, community of institutions and ideals and a flourishing commerce. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as time goes on and increased facilities, such as the great bridge soon to be established in Latin America, supply the means for building up the colossal intercontinental commerce of the future.

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both American and Mexican soil served, I hope, to signalize the close and cordial relations which so well bind together this republic and the great republic immediately to the south, between which there is so vast a network of material interests.

I am happy to say that all but one of the cases which for so long vexed our relations with Venezuela have been settled within the past few months and that, under the enlightened regime now directing the government of Venezuela, provision has been made for arbitration of the remaining case before The Hague tribunal.

The Tariff Act.
Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause, it is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and regulations of other countries with reference to the importation into these countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States, the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill, that is, an increase of 25 per cent ad valorem over the minimum duties are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that the tariff as so far as it goes will be too high, and the duty imposed on the executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The discretion granted to the executive by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country, it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue; that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was reposed in the president with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would

enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the satisfaction from the country and the practice of other countries of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

Department of State.

I earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the estimates submitted by the department of state and especially the secretary of state, and the plan suggested in the letter of state of this date, whereby it will be possible to develop and make permanent the reorganization of the department upon modern lines in a manner to make it a thoroughly efficient instrument in the furtherance of our foreign trade and of American interests abroad. The plan to have divisions of Latin-American and Far-Eastern affairs and to institute a certain specialization in business with Europe and the near east will at once meet the needs of the service.

The platform of the successful party in the last election contained the following: "The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that an temporary restraining order should be issued without notice except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

I recommend that in compliance with the promise thus made appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of such injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant and unless the court shall from the evidence make a written finding which shall be spread upon the record that the injunction, immediate or irreparable injury is likely to endear to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable and shall also endorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order. Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute to expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within the injunction or restraining order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

Expenditures and Revenue.

Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue. The deficit of the last fiscal year, and the certain deficit of the current year, prompted congress to pass the act of assembling all the estimates of the executive departments, bureaus and offices of the expenditures necessary in the ensuing fiscal year, and of making an estimate of the revenues of the government for the same period; and if a probable deficit is thus shown, it is made the duty of the president to recommend the method by which such deficit can be met.

The report of the secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by \$24,075,620. If to this deficit is added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama Canal, amounting to \$38,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$73,075,620. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama Canal. I approve this proposal.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year, I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity.

Civil Pensions.

I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of congress, and possibly in the country, against the establishment of civil pensions, and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions, which it has always been the policy of our government to assume; but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

Frauds in the Collection of Customs.

I refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York city, in which a number of the subordinate employees in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned, and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining Company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Company all that it has been defrauded of.

The sum was received in full and been recovered by civil suit against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with, or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department is investigating the establishment of postal savings banks, and although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am convinced that the people desire such banks, and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good.

Favors Ship Subsidy.

Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly recommend to congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill, looking to the establishment of lines between our Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America, as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philippines. The profits on foreign mails are perhaps a sufficient measure of the expenditures which might first be tentatively applied to this method of inducing foreign steamship companies to establish American lines of steamships in those directions in which we now feel it most important that we should have means of transportation controlled by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transportation and the compensation exacted therefor.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss imposed upon magazines and periodicals, newspapers and stationery. These are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

Postal Savings Banks.

The second subject worthy of mention in the postoffice department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared a favor of postal savings banks, and although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am convinced that the people desire such banks, and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good.

Conserving National Resources.

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the protection of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid, and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the reforestation of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating agricultural land from mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

Political Contribution.

I urgently recommend to congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign file in proper office of the United States government a statement of the contributions received and of the expenditure incurred in the campaign for such elections and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the control of congress.

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enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the satisfaction from the country and the practice of other countries of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

Needs of the Navy.

The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world, in more efficient condition than when it started, was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial and far-reaching effect on our personal and diplomatic relations in the countries where we have visited, the marked success of the trip in maintaining the world in all weathers in schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

Injunctions Without Notice.

The platform of the successful party in the last election contained the following: "The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that an temporary restraining order should be issued without notice except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

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Legends of the Boy Christ

NE bright, sunny morning in the month of Adar, at the end of winter, shortly after the little town of Nazareth, in Judea, was astir, there trooped from the village a crowd of merry children, laughing for sheer happiness, as if their hearts sang with the song of dancing sunbeams.

Running and skipping along the road they went, blithe and gay, until they came to a great tree by the roadside, where they stopped, and clustering about a child in their midst, proceeded to do a strange thing.

They cast their mantles and tunics from them to the ground and prostrated themselves before the one in their midst; then left him, and, running into a field, gathered flowers. He that sat alone, a pensive look upon his youthful face, had the appearance of an angel.

Soon the little playmates, their arms laden with blossoms, returned, and weaving a wreath of glory flowers, crowned his head.

Into his hands they placed a scepter of burning gladioli. And about him they joyously scattered the fresh, odorous blooms, and while he smiled upon them they proclaimed the little playmate, Jesus, the son of the village carpenter, their king.

While they delighted in their worship of their little playmate, along the road in the distance could be seen two men coming, with heads sorrowfully bent, carrying between them the dead body of a boy.

"What has happened?" the children cried.

"Alas!" responded one of the men, the child was playing in the forests yonder and methinks, like many boys, robbed the nests of some little birds.

"Presently, climbing a tree, he did put his hand into the nest, and lo! there was hidden a poisonous serpent, that sank its fangs into his flesh. He suffered terrible agony and, sliding from the tree, lay until he died. There we found him."

"Come," the boys said, "and tell our king."

Before the crowned one they paused and told the story.

Rising, he said: "Follow me."

Silently they wended their way back to the woods. "Lead us to the tree," said the child king. And there he paused.

"Oh, treacherous serpent, I command thee to come down," he called. And lo! above the nest appeared a venomous head, and soon the long, glistening body of a deadly snake came writhing down the trunk.

"Go, suck from that child's hand all the poison thou didst place thereto from thy fangs."

To the amazement of the beholders, who sank on their knees, the serpent obeyed. Then, drawing away, it writhed in the agony of its own poison and shivered to death.

"Arise," said the child, laying his soft hand on the face of the one who seemed dead.

A moment passed. Those nearby looked on breathlessly. Then the face of the dead boy broke into a smile, as though he were having pleasant dreams, and he opened his eyes.

It is related in the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy that afterward the boy, Simon Zelotes, became one of the disciples of Jesus.

The days and doings of the boy Jesus in Nazareth the four gospels tell us comparatively little. It was natural, therefore, that about this unknown existence of the Adorable Child the Christians of the early church deeply pondered and that the rich imaginations of medieval times should have woven a vesture of traditionary lore.

The holy family returned from Egypt when Jesus was old enough to walk. In many of the old pictures we see the Divine Child leading a mule or clinging close to his mother. Of that early life in the land of the Pyramids, too, early tradition has woven a pleasing fabric of legends.

Among the oldest of these is the ancient belief that whenever the blessed Mary placed the clothing of the holy babe upon trees to dry the barren limbs burst into bloom.

Another is that when the child wandered into the forest, where lions and panthers and all manner of wild beasts dwelt, they came forth to do him homage.

Still another, that, during the flight from Bethlehem, when Herod pursued them, mountains opened to receive Joseph and Mary and the holy babe into a secure refuge; that on hot days, as they reposed under trees, the boughs bent over to shield them from the sun, and that as they passed along flowers sprang up in their path-way from the arid sand, and that the barren desert bloomed where they passed it.

It is told that when they journeyed through a forest all the trees bowed low in worship of the Holy One that passed by, and that only one tree—the aspen—held aloof, proud and scornful. It is also related that the babe gazed upon the tree and that, overcome with terror, it began to tremble, and had trembled ever since.

Only the aspen stood erect and free.
Scorning to join the voiceless worship pure;
But see, he cast one look upon the tree,
Struck to the heart, she trembled evermore.

It is also told that when the holy family came in sight of the sphinx the great beast told the eternal secret, and as they passed the temples the old gods fell from their thrones.

And, coming nigh to On,
Where stands the house of Ra, its mighty god,
Cut in black porphyry, prodigious, feared,
Fell from his seat.

Some writers of old say that the holy child never went to school. They love to write of his wandering alone into the forests and talking to the birds and insects. And they tell how dumb beasts were endowed with speech when he was with them.

Many old legends concern the early schooling of the boy Christ. It is related that when a child he was taken to Zacchaeus, who began to try to teach him the alphabet.

"My teacher," the marvelous boy is said to have uttered, "thou wouldst teach me, but I shall teach thee."

And then, while the old man listened, thunderstruck,

he repeated an alphabet which the other had never



JESUS' RIDE VIEWS OF JERUSALEM
(Painting by Koenigslberg)



THE CHRIST CHILD
(Painting by Litterbury)



JESUS AND JOSEPH
(Painting by Winterstein)



CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE WITH
THE DOCTORS
(Painting by Hoffmann)



THE CHILDHOOD OF CHRIST
(Painting by Hoffmann)

"But why weepest thou?" asked Jesus, who was with him. "This is readily amended. Be at peace."

Then he directed Joseph to hold one end of the throne, while he took hold of the other. Both pulled, and behold! the throne assumed the proper size.

One Sabbath morning, with a half-dozen playmates, the child Jesus, one old legend runs, went to play by the banks of the River Jordan. There had been a heavy rain the night before, and the tall trees were still dripping and the sand was wet.

Sitting on the sand, the little ones began to fashion, children-wise, animals of various kinds. Jesus, fashioning dogs and cats and all manner of wild things, raised his hand and spoke—and, lo, the animals of sand lived and moved.

The children shouted. Their laughter of delight rang through the fresh morning air. Some of the animals ran away, others were changed into sand again.

Then digging his small hands into the sand, the child said:

"I'll make 12 sparrows."

And he sat them in a row before him.

By this time several Pharisees who had seen the children playing happily on the Sabbath, returned with Joseph, whom they said should censure Jesus.

"Thou are breaking the Sabbath my child," said the old man.

The child pondered, looked at the birds of his creation, then rising he said:

Clapped His hands and lo!
They chirruped, spread their wings
and flew away.

In these old legends there is a great deal of the fanciful, the legend of the boy and the animals of sand shows the quaint conceits of the early Christians, who delighted in miracles and whose imagination was excited by this unknown period of the Saviour's life.

One can well imagine him as a child wandering away from Nazareth, all alone, and sitting by the Jordan or forest streams and communing of the great things that came to him.

He could not have been like other children, for he was wise beyond his years. One can see him, as fair as the lilies and roses themselves, caressing the flowers as he passed by in the meadows of Judea, and of his sitting crowned in an aureole of sunbeams, listening to the divine rapture of the birds singing their morning hymns.

He must often have been alone for with the petty quarrels of the other children of the town, with the little rivalries of his relatives, he could have had little sympathy. Doubtless as a child, his poet's soul soared into the skies, and his seer's vision saw the future in the cumulus clouds. All great souls live alone, and are lonely in the midst of men. About a beautiful life humanity loves to build legends, and the simple life which leads to spiritual greatness must to men be made unusual with a halo of miracles.

Many stories are told of the child Jesus having raised people from the dead in the little known days of his childhood. It is related, too, that when his parents took him to Jerusalem—on the same journey when he had the famous discussion with the learned doctors in the temple—he paused at the sight of Jerusalem, and a spirit of prophecy revealed to him its doom.

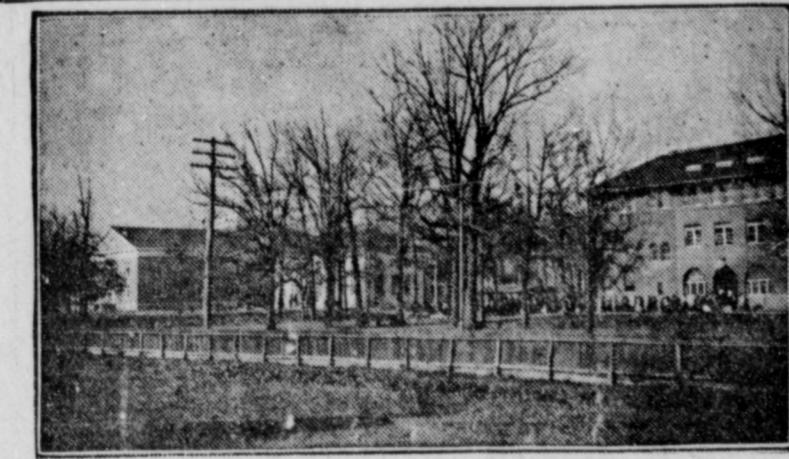
Prophetic Beethoven.

Has anyone remarked on the startling resemblance to the sharp tone of a motor horn of those four-times repeated double notes in Beethoven's "Second Symphony," which demonstrates how a great imaginative genius may be far ahead of his contemporaries? The classic example is Shakespeare and the telegraph. When these familiar notes are heard in the symphony the audience may be seen to look anxiously over the shoulder and prepare to cut and run.—London Chronicle.

All Going Out.

Judge (sternly)—Three times in a month! What do you make of this, sir?

Rastus (apologetically)—Deed I doan make nuffin'. You fellows up here seem to be de only ones dat get any 'ca' money profit out of hauling me up.—Puck.



ACROSS THE BEREA CAMPUS.

[Showing Lincoln Hall, the Library and Chapter, three of the seven largest buildings.]

What Berea College Offers Students.

Five Departments—College, Academy, Normal, Vocational Schools, Model Schools.

Seventy teachers.

Twenty-five buildings.

Library with 25,000 volumes and splendid reading room with current magazines.

Waterworks.

Electric lights.

Seven Vocational Schools.

Seven Literary Societies.

Gymnasium.

Splendid series of lectures.

Fully equipped laboratories for scientific work.

Splendid workshops for trade schools.

Three Christian societies.

Athletic facilities.

Music Department, with free Choral classes.

Band of twenty pieces.

Well equipped new hospital.

Trained nurses and the college physician.

Last year 1,221 students made use of these advantages.

Will you be one of those who enjoy them this year?

The Normal Department.

No profession has greater honor than that of the teacher, and none gives more immediate profits and more help in getting on to other and higher things. In the Normal Department of Berea College the work of training teachers has been reduced to a science.

The facilities are the best possible, and the results attest continually the superior excellence of the training. The number of Berea graduates now count superintendents, the ranks of Berea students at examinations everywhere and the satisfaction which they give as teachers all form testimonials which cannot be equaled by any other school. The Normal Department presents peculiar and unparalleled opportunities:

First, to those who desire to secure a county certificate of any grade. They have free text books, free tuition and fine teachers who know how to prepare students for examination.

Second, to those who hold first class certificates and wish to go on with their education. They can enter for a regular course in January and complete the work for a State Certificate or a State Diploma examination by attending Winter and Spring for two or three years.

Third, to those who wish to take a

The Vocational Schools.

The Vocational Schools of Berea offer an opportunity for a man to double his earning capacity in a very short time and at little cost and expense.

Three Months' Course in Bricklaying.—This gives students an opportunity to make from \$1.50 to \$3 a day during the first Summer, from \$2 to \$3.50 a day during the second Summer and from \$3.50 to \$6 a day after the second Summer's work. It is as good as two years' apprentice work. This course is specially recommended to students who wish to take a college course and earn most of their expenses. Bricklayers are in the greatest demand and their wages are highest during the Summer months, when students are having their long vacation.

Course in Telegraphy.—This gives an opportunity for a boy to prepare himself to begin work in a railroad office, and he will soon be able to take charge of an ordinary office if he has good stuff in him. Students may learn this trade and at the same time take two or three studies in school. The cost is \$6 a term, in addition to the regular incidental fee of the school shown in the table on this page.

Carpenter Class.—There will be an opportunity for about forty young men to enter the classes in carpentry this

A GOOD EDUCATION

What It Is Worth What It Will Cost Where to Get It

A Page of Reading Matter of Vital Interest to Every Young Person Who Wishes to Make the Most of Himself.

A Chance For Every One at Berea.

This Means You, Too.

Going Away to School.

Many young people are just now thinking of going away to school, but as the time draws near all the obstacles appear at once, and they get discouraged. There will soon be a shifting of them. Those who have the wisdom to see the great though far-off good and the strength to attain it in spite of nearby obstacles will be chosen for great things out of the many who will let a small discomfort now keep them from the great future good. In which class will you be?

One great obstacle that comes up at the last minute is the dread of going away from home. It is very hard to leave the place where you were brought up and where everybody is your friend. It is hard, too, to meet and do business with strangers in un-

of us knows all that it means. An educated boy will be more able to use all the brains he has. He will find it easier to make his living and to support a family. He will be more able to enjoy life, for he will know more about it and will find pleasure in many things he passed by before. But best of all, he will be a better man for it and will be able to do better service for his country and his God. And all this is just as true of a girl.

All these things would be worth while if they simply put the boy or girl ahead of some one else. But the time has come when they MUST have these things unless they are willing to fall behind. Men are learning by education to do their work better. It is foolish to say that you are as good as



BEREA TEACHERS.

Success and Education.

The little book "Who's Who in America" contains life sketches of nearly 8,000 persons that have won distinction in some line of noble endeavor. It is very interesting to know to what extent their success came from education, and we may get at the facts in this way:

Class 1—Without school training.....	5,000,000
Class 2—With only common school training.....	33,000,000
Class 3—with common and high school training.....	2,000,000
Class 4—with college and higher education.....	1,000,000

Now, in which of these classes do we find the 8,000 persons who have won distinction?

In Class 1—Among the 5,000,000 we find.....	31
In Class 2—Among the 33,000,000 we find.....	808
In Class 3—Among the 2,000,000 we find.....	1,245
In Class 4—Among the 1,000,000 we find.....	5,768

The chance you give your child will depend on the class you put him in. From the above figures it will be seen that the uneducated child has only one chance in 150,000 of attaining distinction. But a common school education will increase his chances four times. A high school training will increase the chances of the common school boy twenty-three times, giving him eighty-seven times the chance of the uneducated boy. And a college education will increase the chances of the high school boy nine times, giving him 219 times the chances of the common school boy and more than 800 times the chances of the untrained.

Amusements at Berea.

Berea College, knowing that the desire for amusement is just as natural as the craving for food, takes much care in arranging for student amusements and pleasures. On the first night of each term is a "Jam Social" at which every one has a chance to get acquainted and have a general good time. Later there come smaller social gatherings for departments or classes and finally for congenial groups.

When we add to these things a band concert, an oratorical contest, two great debates and a few miscellaneous attractions, such as magic lantern lectures by great travelers and students, and all these are for not more than a dollar and a half, it is clear that Berea gives amusement enough.

Besides these, there is the Lyceum course of entertainments provided at small cost to the students. This year there will come a lecture by one of the world's greatest platform orators, a fine musical program, one of the greatest sleight of hand performers in the world and a series of three lectures from Dr. Johns of Indiana.

Health of Students.

Berea guards the health of its students most carefully, and the problem of keeping them in the best condition and thought. The Department of Hygiene includes the college physician, a man specially trained for this particular work; the head nurse, who is herself a mountain girl, and six apprentice nurses. The hospital equipment is most complete, including a home for nurses, a contagious disease building with twenty-five beds, a main building with eleven beds, an operating room which is modern in every particular and the offices of the college physician.

Every student entering Berea receives soon after his entrance a free preliminary examination, including a test of the hearing and vision.

When students get sick they are taken to the hospital, where for practically no expense they are cared for with all the skill and devotion possible. The students who have been here one and all agree that if they are going to be sick Berea is the place in which to be sick.

What Education Is.

Education is preparation. As a man looks back over his life he sees many things he would like to do over again. He is sure he could do them better next time. And if he should ever be in the same circumstances again his experiences would teach him to do better than before. But experience is like a stern light on a boat—it lights the path behind and not in front.

Education makes a man a better farmer or storekeeper, as well as a better doctor or lawyer. But, more important than all this, education makes a man a bigger, broader, better man, more able to enjoy life and to help others to enjoy life. And this is the really important thing. It has been said truly, "It is not so important to make a living as to live." Some people are so busy making a living that they never take time to live.

The final aim of education is to make a man's mind and soul grow, to lift him far above being a mere animal that is content when its bodily wants are satisfied. Education is truly preparation for business; but, better still, it is preparation for life.



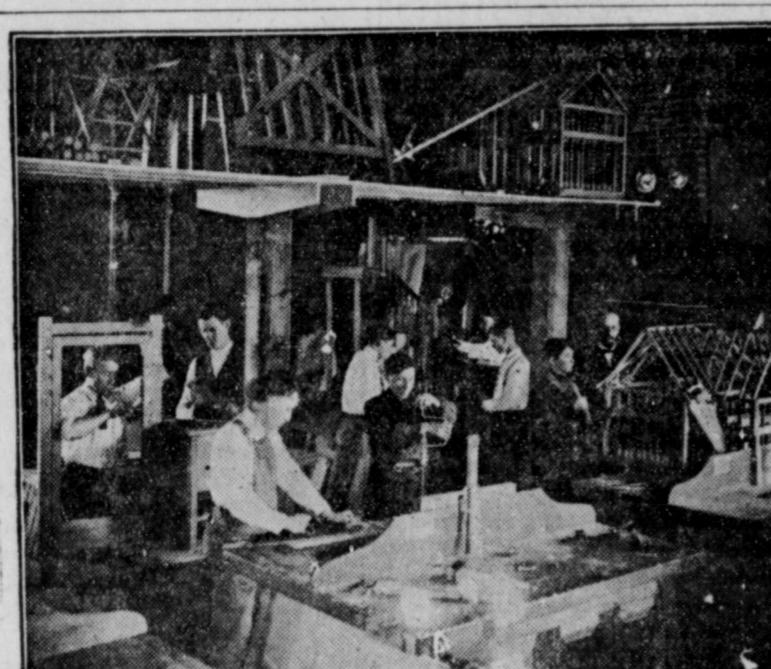
BUSINESS ROOM.

[Where young men and women prepare themselves for office or store work.]

These facts should be enough to show any ambitious young person that it is time to make up his mind to go to school, and to go to Berea, and to make up his mind right now. Berea is on the Louisville and Nashville railroad between Cincinnati and Knoxville. If you want any further information about anything, or if you want arrangements made for your room or other affairs, or for work, write to

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Secretary of Berea College, Berea, Ky.



WOODWORK CLASS.

[This is one of the Vocational Schools where boys learn the oldest of trades.]

college course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy. They can go straight on from the Normal course and win the degree in four years.

Tuition is free in all these courses. Other expenses, such as board, lodging and incidental costs, are fully set forth in the table on this page and show that this unrivaled education can be obtained at Berea for much less than elsewhere. The total cost need not be larger than \$10 a month, and a part of this may be earned during the term.

It is impossible to detail in the short space available all the advantages which are offered in Berea. The first and greatest in the Normal Department is the splendid faculty of teachers.

In addition to all this, the Normal Department partakes in full measure of the many advantages which are offered by the entire college and which are more fully explained elsewhere. Normal students in Berea are part and parcel of the great institution and share fully in all college activities and advantages.

There have been so many calls recently for graduates of the higher courses that Berea has been unable to supply the demand, and it is hoped that an unusually large number of students will this year begin preparation for the fine positions now calling for them.

For Winter Term of Twelve Weeks Beginning Jan. 5, 1910.

Vocational and Model Schools.	Normal and Academy.	College.
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
6.00	6.00	6.00
5.00	6.00	7.00
9.00	9.00	9.00
To be paid first day.....	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board, second half term.....	9.00	9.00
		\$23.00
Total for term.....	\$30.00	\$31.00
		\$32.00

*If paid in full first day, 50 cents is deducted.

*Dollar deposit refunded when keys and books are returned to proper receivers.

Additional fees charged because of increased expense in Vocational Schools are shown in the article on them.

How to Earn \$10 a Day.

Most boys would be willing to work paid by the month or year, the highest salary being those of the president and of the heads of certain big corporations—\$100,000. But let us say that the average salary is \$1,000 a year. This, of course, is low. Now, taking the same length of time, forty days to pass so they can get at it. Some boys actually stop school to work for 50 or 75 cents a day, or even less, and think they are lucky, never stopping to think of the value of a day at school. Let us see what it is.

It is plain that we can come at it by subtracting the earnings of a lifetime of uneducated labor from those of a lifetime of educated labor. Now, if we suppose that the ignorant laborer gets \$1.50 a day and that he works 300 days in the year for forty years we shall have the earnings of a lifetime of ignorant labor, or \$15,000. This is a very liberal estimate, for many men get less than \$1.50 a day, and few can fill out the 300 days a year for forty years.

Now let us see the value of educated labor. Most educated men are